

THE WASHINGTON CRITIC.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 17, 1885.

KING'S PALACE

814 Seventh Street.

Come and See Our July Prices.

No lady need be without a Hat if you can buy a nice fashionable and stylish Hat at only 75c.

Twenty thousand dollars' worth of MILLINERY to be slaughtered. Price no object.

Two hundred dozen Hats and Bonnets, stylish and new, at 25, 30, 35, 40 and 75c; former price 75c to \$1.50.

6,000 bunches of Flax, comprising the handsome assortment ever offered, at 25, 35, 50, 65, 75c and \$1 per bunch.

5,000 Lovely Flowers at 75, 65, 75, 87c, \$1 and \$1.25.

Elegant Bunches of French Flowers at 50 and 75c a bunch.

Silk Mitts and Gloves, Lace Caps and Corsets at remarkably low prices.

Jerseys and Parasols less than manufacturer's prices.

Ribbons, Laces, Silks and Velvets at a slaughtering price.

Remember our entire stock will be sold regardless of cost. No goods to be carried over, no matter at what sacrifice.

KING'S PALACE

814 Seventh Street.

English Linen Dusters,

The Finest Dusters Made.

—ALSO—

Alpaca and Mohair Dusters.

E. B. BARNUM & CO.,

931 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

Hot Weather Shoes.

We have just received a large lot of all styles Men's Low Shoes. All first class goods, but must be sold this season. Ladies' and Children's low shoes in all styles. Canvas shoes for the mountains and seaside. Lawn Tennis, Bicycle and Boat shoes. Our general stock is larger than ever, thus enabling us to suit the most fastidious. A call from our friends and the public appreciated. Army and Navy Headquarters.

DALTON & STRICKLAND,

939 PENNA. AVE.

SCHILLINGER

Artificial Stone Paving Comp'y

Office, 1418 New York Avenue.

Artistic and Fine Work in Cement Specialty.

Our Skilled Workmen lay the following Pavements:

Schillinger's Patent, Best Granolithic.

Asphaltum, Artificial Stone.

Neuchatel, Mastic.

Kitchens, Sidewalks, Stables and Cellars laid with neatness and promptness.

Owners of property are notified that they will be held responsible for infringements of this patent. The United States Courts for the District of Columbia have recently enjoined H. L. Crawford and the commissioners of the District of Columbia from laying this pavement. All artificial stone pavements other than that laid under the patent are worthless.

JOS. O. McKIBBIN,

Telephone Call 467-2. President.

As the season is closing for Summer goods, we are to be "up with the times," must close out our immense stock of goods.

Straw hats that have sold right along for \$1 reduced to 50c.

Bags' shirt waists, box plaited, beautiful and neat design, only half dollar.

Gent's wear exceedingly cheap.

All the latest novelties in our line.

Only one call to be convinced.

We close at 9 p. m., Saturdays excepted.

J. W. SELBY,

1914 and 1916 Pa. ave.

KEEPS SHIRTS,

47 SEVENTH STREET, N. W.

O. P. BURDETTE, Sole Agent

SOMETHING NEW.

D. W. CHURCH

Combination Letter Sheet & Envelope.

For Letters, Notices, Bills, Statements, Circulars, etc. All sizes, in boxes of 25, 50, 100, 250, 500 and 1,000 each.

Will Disappear with Envelopes.

Will Save Time and Trouble.

The postoffice stamps will show date of delivery.

J. W. WATERS,

Sole Agent for Washington and Alexandria.

JAS. H. MCGILL

DEALER IN BUILDING SUPPLIES,

508 to 514 O street northwest, next National Bldg. Agency.

Architectural Iron Work, Cement, Plaster, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Wall Slate, Paints, Oil, Glass, etc.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP.

BULLETIN No. 1.

Previous to our Semi-Annual Stock-taking, which occurs JULY 31, we propose to inaugurate a "Grand Clearing-up Sale" of this season's fabrics.

During the month of June, after having bought very heavily at auction and elsewhere, we inaugurated a series of "Surplus Stock Sales," which met with splendid success and caused the disposal of thousands of dollars worth of stock, but, notwithstanding the unprecedented sales during June, we still have an unusually attractive stock of this season's goods, which must be sold this season, as our customers are fully aware of the fact that we carry over no goods from one season to another, making each season pay its own losses, thereby opening each season with a new, clean, fresh stock of that season's goods.

We have always made our interests and the interests of our customers identical, with absolute fidelity to every purchaser, returning the money paid for any article whatsoever not proving entirely satisfactory.

We prefer to sell some things at and below value rather than be idle. The more we sell the more we buy; the more we buy; the more we sell the cheaper we sell.

Our excellent facilities and large distributing capacities enable us to buy to advantages not otherwise obtainable, hence customers can at all times expect to find the LOWEST PRICES HERE.

We shall from this time forward, previous to our Semi-Annual Stock Taking, July 31, make such reductions on different lines in each department as the occasion requires, or that we deem necessary to cause their immediate disposal.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP.

Boston Dry Goods House.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

921 PENNA. AVE. 911 D STREET.

"THE CRITIC" ABLAZE

A HOT NIGHT'S WORK AMONG THE NEWSPAPER OFFICES.

"The Critic," "Post," "Republican" and "Gazette" put through the fiery furnace—Origin of the Conflagration—Amount of Losses, Insurance, etc.

Within a period of less than six months the office of every daily paper at the National Capital has been visited by a disastrous conflagration. Only a short time ago the Evening Star composing and press-rooms were destroyed by fire, but with its customary energy not a single issue was missed in consequence. Such has been the experience of the Republican, the Post and the Critic. The involvement and destruction of these offices last night, and the consequent suspension of their publication, is a disaster of unprecedented magnitude. The offices of the Critic, the Post, the Republican and the Gazette were all destroyed by fire, and the loss to the Critic is estimated at \$20,000.

The Critic, having the advantage of a few more hours' preparation, also comes through the fire and water and appears with new columns and cheerful air, interrupted by such a disaster as the destruction of its press and composing-rooms and their contents and the inundation of its other departments.

THE SOURCE OF THE FIRE. About 7:30 o'clock last evening the fire started, which spread during the three hours following to nearly every portion of the imposing building on the northeast corner of Tenth and D streets, and to the offices of THE WASHINGTON CRITIC, WASHINGTON POST, NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, SUNDAY GAZETTE, THE GAS INQUIRY, THE ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, MESSRS. A. M. ALLEN & CO., publishers; Mr. Sid Neely, the artist; Tim Lee's restaurant; Joseph Shorter's barber-shop and Kennedy & O'Brien's restaurant.

THE FIRE'S ORIGIN. The conflagration originated in the two-story annex at the northeast end of the building, occupied by the United States Electric Light Company, with two immense engines, two boilers and twenty-one dynamo-machines, and from which the power is generated for the electric lights of the city. The contact of a wooden beam with the steam machinery resulted in the beam gradually becoming heated, scorching, and then bursting into flame.

The workmen immediately fled and the flames burst upward and attacked the flooring of the upper apartment and communicated to the main building. The employees of the electric light offices and the occupants of adjoining buildings promptly spread the news of the fire, and fire-alarms were turned in in rapid succession, until all the engines and trucks of the Fire Department were on their way to the scene.

Crowds had begun to surround the building before the occupants of its upper stories were aware of the fire. As the alarm spread through the building, the editorial, reportorial, and typographic forces of the two morning papers rushed into the hall and down the stairs, then rapidly filling with smoke and flame and the noise of snapping wires, exploding dynamos, etc. The Fire Department arrived promptly, and the flames were quickly checked, and the building was hurriedly emptied of its movable contents of value, surrounding sidewalks and stores being made the receptacle of books, papers, desks, and all the paraphernalia of newspaper offices.

THE SCENE OF DESTRUCTION. At least 10,000 people crowded the vicinity of the fire and watched the spectacle which had become one of grandeur. The street-cars on the Avenue had stopped and the electric lights throughout the city had gone out.

As the flames mounted the Tenth street tower and lapped around its gilded ball the illuminated clock face was watched with breathless interest. The hands pursued their course around the dial until the flames had reached them. A few moments later the dial fell inward and the hands rattled to the sidewalk. Ten minutes later the entire extreme end of the building attracted every eye.

At 10:30 the flames were under control and every portion of the building had been damaged. The other cupola had been attacked and the flames were reaching within a few inches of the stately banner waving in the breeze. A few moments later a little flock of men led by the chief of the city of all three offices, had surrendered to the heat. Incident after incident lent beauty and impressiveness to the scene, and for more than two hours its brilliancy was unabated.

THE LOSSES INCURRED. The destroyed building was erected in 1882, and the Post moved in that year. At the time of the fire it had in the building a Hoe type revolving press valued at \$20,000, and which was saved. In the composing-room at least \$7,000 damages were done to type, machinery, etc. The papers, books and other contents of the Post counting-rooms were saved. The editorial rooms were flooded and partially burned with their desks, papers and books. The Weekly Post lost its books, lists of subscribers and all other property.

The Republican moved into the burned building after its destruction in 1882. Its business office sustained little damage, and its books, etc., were saved. The large Scott web press, valued at \$10,000, was uninjured, and its stereotyping apparatus escaped injury. The editorial rooms were gutted; the composing-rooms suffered to a less degree. The bound files of the Republican for nearly thirty years were destroyed.

The Republican's loss that can be made good by money does not exceed \$20,000. The Critic loses its handsome Hoe type revolving perfecting press, costing \$15,500, a complete new outfit of type, and, in fact, all of a well-equipped and efficient department, only partially insured. Its editorial rooms were damaged by both fire and water. Its business office was damaged by water, but books, papers, files, etc., were saved.

The gas inspector's office was flooded and its contents saturated. Machinery, books and papers were removed, however, and the loss of \$9,000 is covered by insurance. The office of the "National Capital" suffered about \$3,000 loss in the destruction of copies of that work.

Mr. Sid H. Neely lost drawings, plates, designs, etc., aggregating \$3,000 in value and uninsured. The Sunday Gazette suffered \$2,500 loss in the composing and press-rooms and had \$2,000 insurance. Mr. Tim Lee's restaurant sustained a loss of \$1,500 above the insurance. Shorter's barber-shop was damaged to the extent of \$300 and Kennedy's restaurant to the extent of \$400. Frank Ward sustained damages to his premises to the extent of \$2,000.

POST BUILDING INSURANCE. The Post building was erected by James W. Westfield and valued at \$80,000, for which sum it was insured in the following companies: Columbia, Washington, \$4,250; Concord, Washington, \$4,250; Franklin, Washington, \$4,250; Continental, New York, \$4,250; Hanover, New York, \$4,250; Orient, Hartford, \$4,000; Providence-Washington Insurance Company, Providence, \$2,500; Howard Insurance Company, New York, \$2,500; Merchants' Insurance Company, Newark, \$2,000; Northern Assurance Company, Aberdeen and London, \$2,500; City of London Fire Insurance Company, London, \$5,000; Northern Assurance Company, \$4,000; Howard Insurance Company, New York, \$4,000; German-American Insurance Company, New York, \$10,000; Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company, Norwich, England, \$10,000; Fire Association, Philadelphia, \$10,000; Royal Insurance Company, Liverpool, \$5,000.

Total, \$120,000. THE CRITIC'S INSURANCE. The Critic's insurance of \$12,000, of which \$10,000 was on the press and \$2,000 on the composing-rooms, is in the following companies: Northwestern National Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wis., \$2,000; Columbia Fire Insurance Company, Washington, D. C., \$1,000; Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., \$2,000; National Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company, District of Columbia, \$1,000; Home Insurance Company, New York, \$3,000; National Union Insurance Company, Washington, \$1,000; Insurance Company of North America, District of Columbia, \$2,000.

Total, \$12,000. THE WALLS SOUND. Building Inspector Entwistle made an examination of the walls of the building today to see if they endangered life and should be thrown down. He found nothing that he considered dangerous, and made no order. He said the building was erected in a substantial manner, or the walls would have been completely wrecked.

NOTES. Commissioner Lydecker and Captain of Police Vernon, which the fire was plainly visible from Mount Vernon, Va., and lit up the sky with great brilliancy and grandeur. Other persons who were at the Chain Bridge say they could plainly see the flames. Crowds of people gathered on the roof of high buildings in Alexandria to watch the fire.

One of the features of the fire is that no fireman or other person was injured by falling walls or otherwise. While the fire was raging last night, despite the noble efforts of the comparatively small Fire Department, the largest and most powerful fire engine in the city remained locked up in its quarters at the United States Navy Yard, within a few minutes' run of the fire. No one seemed to think of it. The District Fire Department does not control it, however, and it can only be brought out by permission of the authorities at the yard. It has been sent out on the occasion of big fires, and it is unfortunate that it was not pressed into service last night. There should be some understanding between the District and naval authorities whereby this engine could be brought out on the occasion of large conflagrations, and that without delay. No one seemed to think of it last night.

District Commissioners Edmunds, West and Lydecker, and Major Dye and Captain Vernon were on the scene of the fire. Frank Ward extended the hospitality of his dairy to the firemen.

At one stage of the conflagration Ward's dairy to the east, and Vernon Row to the south, and the Gas Company's office to the north, were in danger, but the Fire Department proved equal to the occasion. Chief Cronin stated that the great danger at the fire last night, and the thing to be most avoided, was the explosion of the large boiler in the yard. The boiler had exploded the building would have been blown to pieces, and the loss of life would have been great.

As to the statement that a Chicago man commanded one of the fire companies, he said it was not true. RECEIVING THE MEXICAN EDITORS. The press meeting which was to have been held at Willard's Hotel last night to arrange for the reception and entertainment of the Mexican editors, was interrupted by the fire which broke out in the office of four of the local papers. The meeting will therefore be held at the hotel parlor Saturday night at 8 o'clock.

LAWYER CREECH AGAIN BEATEN. In the Probate Court this morning, in the matter of the estate of William Drane, and what is known as the 20 per cent. preference case, Justice Hagner made an order requiring Mr. C. E. Creech to deliver to Eliza Ann Drane, administratrix of the estate, the draft in his possession belonging to the estate. A similar order was made in the matter of the estate of E. B. Eaton.

SUIT AGAINST THE POTOMAC STEAMBOAT COMPANY. Mr. Francis Munson to-day entered suit against the Potomac Steamboat Company claiming \$25,000 damages. He says that he engaged a steamer on the "Steamer Excelsior," but found on arriving at the boat that the room he had engaged was not reserved for him. He and his wife had to sleep in chairs, but the captain took away his chair and assaulted him. He was compelled to sleep upon the deck. All this he avers in his bill.

SPECIAL SALE FANCY HAT HOUSE. 35 cents per pair or three pairs for \$1. These goods have sold well during the season at 50, 62 and 75 cents. See them at Keep's, 437 Seventh street northwest.

ATTEND A. Saks & Co's removal sale.

GOVERNMENT GOSSIP

OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL AND ABOUT THE DEPARTMENTS.

Appointments by the President—No District Commissioner in the List—Mr. Cleveland's Callers—Navy Department Leaves—Dismissal of Clerks—A New Civil-Service Rule.

The President made the following appointments to-day: Gilbert H. Barger of Ohio to be pension agent at Columbus, Ohio.

Marshals of the United States—Wm. M. Desmond, northern district of Iowa; Reuben R. Pleasant, eastern district of Louisiana; Richard R. Reagan, eastern district of Texas; Charles M. Newlin, district of Delaware.

Attorneys of the United States—John D. Burnett, southern district of Alabama; Charles B. Henry, northern district of Mississippi; George E. Bird, district of Maine.

Alexander Duvose of Kentucky, consul of the U. S. at Nantes.

Navy Department Leaves. Secretary Whitney has ordered that the Navy Department employees be allowed only thirty days' leave with pay in each calendar year. Exceptions will only be made in special cases, where the Secretary agrees to allow additional leave on account of the peculiar circumstances of the case.

The President's Callers. The President's callers to-day included Senator Hanson, Representatives King, Gay, Winans and Heard, H. F. Corbin of Cincinnati, A. T. Vanderpool of New York, L. C. Hughes of Arizona, General Hooker, Frank Rutledge of Pennsylvania, E. E. Bell of California and R. J. Beall of this city.

A New Civil-Service Rule. The President has promulgated the following special civil-service rule: "Appointments to the 150 places in the Pension Office, provided for by the act of March 3, 1885, except so far as they may be filled by promotions or transfers, must be separately apportioned to the appointing power in as near conformity to the second section of the act of January 16, 1883, as the need of filling them promptly and the residence and qualifications of the applicants will permit."

Dismissal of Clerks. Five clerks in the Second Comptroller's office of the Treasury have been dropped. General Sheridan at Fort Reno. General Sheridan has telegraphed to the President announcing his arrival at Fort Reno, and stating that there is no apparent danger of Indian troubles.

Illegal use of Penalty Envelopes. There being reason to suppose that the penalty envelopes prepared and used by the several executive departments for the free transmission of official matter in the mails are frequently misused, it is deemed advisable to call public attention to the provisions of the law, which are embodied in a circular issued by the Postmaster-General to-day. "Postmasters and other postal officials are directed to report promptly to the Department all cases coming under their knowledge where the law is violated."

Minn and Personal. The \$33,555 which under the act of Congress of March 3, 1883, would go to the State of Georgia to reimburse it for expenses incurred during the Revolution, will be credited on the amount due the United States from Georgia, under the tax of 1861, levied to defray the expenses of the rebellion.

Judge Stallo, the new Minister to Italy, is in the city and called upon the President and Secretary Bayard to-day.

The special postage stamp, insuring prompt delivery, will be put in use about a month in about a dozen of the principal offices of the country, including Washington, New York, Chicago and Boston.

Wm. Bentley, ex-clerk of the Missouri House of Representatives, is pushing his application for the governorship of Idaho, now vacant.

Commanders Sampson and Goodrich, Naval Constructors, Boswells, Commodore Wilson and Mr. Herman Winter of the Navy will meet Secretary Whitney at the Navy Department on July 23 to consult upon the plans for the new cruisers.

The report of the Naval Advisory Board on the construction of the Dolphin contends that the vessel has the necessary speed, and says that the designers alone are responsible for its deficiencies.

In accordance with the recommendation of the court-martial which convicted Ensign Jeffries of "scandalous conduct" in appropriating to his own use \$300 which should have been given to men in the service, the President has ordered his dismissal.

Second Comptroller Maynard heard argument yesterday on the claim of the Central Pacific Railroad against the United States for earnings upon non-subsidized lines. The Comptroller reserved his decision.

The resignation of Isaac A. Taylor, Indian agent at the Sac and Fox agency in the Indian Territory, has been accepted.

OUR PHILOSOPHER.

Still Upon His Perch, Disturbed by Neither Fame nor Flood.

To-day THE CRITIC owl sits upon his perch in what is left of our office at 941 D street, gazing with his accustomed imperturbability upon the scene of desolation around and about him. Unruffled and serene, like the energetic paper he represents, he looks about him with the eye of the philosopher that he is. He mopes not over the past, but watches with dignity and



"THE CRITIC" OWL. comports the present. He begins to sing now. True, his voice is a little hoarse and blighted by fire, but his equippage is unaffected. And his tail feathers are somewhat disarranged, but he heeds not matters of so trivial a nature in the face of last night's calamity.

Through all the excitement incident to such a disaster as that upon which he looked last night, he defied the elements and refused to desert his post. Excited humanity rushed in through flame and flood, but all who glanced up at our owl were reassured, and imbuing his wisdom, grew calm amidst the devastating elements.

The Critic owl has braved many dangers before, and those who have seen at our office the two immense steel-traps which he carried—one on each leg—when the leaden messenger of death brought him down from his airy height, do not wonder at the calmness exhibited by this disciple of Zeno amid last evening's shower of fire and water.

Phenix arising from his ashes is no comparison to the philosophic serenity of THE CRITIC owl amid the flaming billows of devastating fire and the inundating waves of the flood of water which surrounded him during last night's conflagration. In his pluck, perseverance, serenity and philosophy he but illustrates the newspaper office which he adorns. THE CRITIC, in spite of the devastating elements of fire and flood, will be as usual every work-day afternoon, filled with the news and gossip of the day, as lively, bright and spicy a paper as the National City ever had—all for two cents a single copy, or delivered by carriers at thirty-five cents per month! Office still remains at 941 D street.

THE INDIANS FRANTIC.

Anxious To Know What the Government Is Going To Do. WICHITA, KAN., July 17.—Telegrams from Fort Reno report the Indians almost frantic in their efforts to discover what the Governments intends to do. They fear their plans may be frustrated. It is very evident that they really are alarmed about all that is going on at headquarters having known that the four companies that went North were for an escort to General Sheridan. Reports at Reno say that Maggie and his band are encamped on the opposite bank of the North Fork and that they have been shooting around and trying to intimidate the Arapahoes. The telegraph operator has left the cantonment.

The Indian Outbreak a Myth. DOUGLAS CITY, KAN., July 17.—State Adjutant General A. B. Campbell returned here last night from a four days' tour through Fort Clark, Comanche and Kingman Counties, investigating the Indian scare along the line.

In all his travels he has learned of no actual depredations by Indians and has seen no one who had seen a hostile in the States.

Fort Reno, IND. TER., July 17.—The situation here is as quiet as one could wish. There is actually no danger of an outbreak at present and the future prospect of any such action by the Cheyennes are not very threatening.

A Panic in South Ireland. DUBLIN, July 17.—The failure of the Munster Bank, which had been credited with being one of the most substantial institutions in Ireland, has caused widespread distrust of all banking institutions throughout the southern portion of Ireland. A run has already been commenced on other leading banks. Long before the hour for the opening of the head offices of the Irish Bank in this city this morning long lines of depositors had formed with their pass-books in hand anxiously awaiting admission, but they were informed by the clerks that the bank would demand the legal notice of one week from each depositor of their intention to withdraw their deposits.

General Grant's Condition. MOBILE, ALA., July 17.—General Grant has been uneasy for a day or two because of lack of mental occupation, and he was favorably impressed this morning with the suggestion that he take up reading of an instructive and entertaining character. His condition continues favorable.

Another Treaty with Spain. MADRID, July 17.—United States Minister Foster has resumed negotiations with the Spanish Government with a view of formulating a new commercial treaty.

Treasury Department Dismissals. Messrs. T. C. Carey, Charles Cutts and T. M. Sargent of Ohio, Charles M. Daugherty of Georgia and George O'Dougherty of California have been discharged from clerkships in the Second Comptroller's Office, Treasury.

ATTEND A. Saks & Co's removal sale.

DISTRICT COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Rumors, More or Less Authentic, Which Are Floating Around.

Colonel Lamont states that no District Commissioner will be appointed to-day. A. A. Hayes, Dorsey Claggett, W. M. Galt and W. M. Shuster waited upon the President to-day. Their purpose is reported to have been to ask for the appointment of a Democrat as District Commissioner.

Several members of the delegation were waited on by a reporter of THE CRITIC and asked as to the result of the interview, which they refused to divulge, claiming it to be strictly private. There is good reason to believe that the delegation acted in behalf of William H. Claggett, and that they feel very much encouraged over the earnest and encouraging manner in which they were received by the President.

It was generally understood at the Commissioners' office that a District Commissioner would be appointed to-day to succeed General West. The General was busy packing up his private papers and documents getting ready to leave a short notice.

General E. W. Whitaker says that if a Republican is to be appointed Commissioner, and only one appointment is to be made, the Republicans of this District would prefer General West's retention. One of to-day's rumors is that Commissioner Edmunds yesterday afternoon expressed the wish to the President that he should appoint two Commissioners at this time, if he so desires. The rumor says that the President's inclination to act on this suggestion leads him to delay the announcement of General West's successor. Commissioner Edmunds has denied that his call had reference to the Commissionership.

Cleveland Strikers Drilling. CLEVELAND, O., July 17.—Those who have maintained that the newspapers were exaggerating the gravity of the labor situation changed their minds last night when positive evidence was adduced that the strikers have been quietly buying arms and ammunition in small quantities and drilling under cover of night in the peach orchard. Police Sergeant Thompson ran upon a squad of the strikers going through their tactics two nights ago, and others have observed them.

Will of the Late Mr. Merrick.

The will of the late R. T. Merrick was filed with the Register to-day, admitted to probate and record and letters testamentary issued to Martin F. Morris on executing a bond in the sum of \$20,000. Mr. Morris was also appointed administrator of the estate of Nanette Merrick, late wife of R. T. Merrick, on giving bond also in the sum of \$20,000. The will of Mr. Merrick is dated May 25, 1880, and the testator leaves his entire estate, situate in this District, Maryland and Illinois, to his wife and her heirs forever. He designates Mr. Martin F. Morris, his former law partner, to act as executor, and requests that he be permitted to serve without giving bond.

A New Plan of Sewerage.

A board of army engineer officers was ordered to-day to meet at the call of the president of the board to examine and report upon a proposed plan of sewerage of the new reservoir here. The board consists of Colonel Casey, Lieutenant-Colonel Craighead and Major Lydecker. The proposed plan is to build a conduit, which shall extend around through the hills to the eastward of the reservoir, to carry off the sewage collected in the depression from the Scheutgen Park, Soldiers' Home and other points there, which it was before proposed to carry off through a conduit passing directly through the reservoir.

Bret Harte's Successor.

Francis H. Underwood of Boston has been appointed to succeed Bret Harte as consul at Glasgow. He has been for fourteen years connected with a large manufacturing establishment, and has an intimate knowledge of mercantile affairs that will make him a valuable man.

A Congressman Out of Humor.

Representative Riggs of Illinois, who has been in the city for several days past, has gone home disgusted at not securing certain appointments. When asked how the Administration was going, he replied, "Going to shoot for all I care."

CITY HALL NOTES.

Henry J. Kintz has entered suit against F. W. Weber and Samuel Bieber, praying that the former be compelled to carry out his agreement to sell house No. 1120 Seventh street southeast, for \$140, and asking that the sale of the house from Weber to Bieber be set aside.

Kaufman Meyenberg sold a lot to Thornton Shum for a fourth interest in an improvement which the latter was about to patent. The patent was not obtained and Meyenberg has filed a suit to cancel the deed for the lot.

Marriage licenses have been issued as follows: Henry Carter and Alice Dixon; John W. Ewing of Lincoln County, Tenn., and Hattie Norman of Washington Co., Ohio; John Harding and Emma Stone of Stafford Co., Va.

PERSONAL MENTION.